

**SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER**

Cargoes received for Storage, Insurance  
affected.  
Hongkong, 18th April, 1899. [190]







ROME, August 30th.

The bitterness between the French and Italians still continues, and the workmen in several towns in France are driving out the Italians.

WASHINGTON, August 30th.

The Senate to-day commenced the debate on the bill for the repeal of the Sherman Act, which passed by the House of Representatives. Senator Sherman spoke in support of the Repeal Bill. Senator White denied that the Sherman Act had caused the present depression in trade; he advocated the issue of bonds to provide against the deficit, and declared it was quite safe to coin the surplus silver in the treasury.

NEW YORK, August 31st.

The only difference between the Sherman Repeal Bill introduced by Senator Voorhees in the Senate, and that passed by the House of Representatives, is that the former contains a declaration in favour of bimetalism.

LONDON, August 31st.

The deaths are announced of General Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer and Colonel Francis Clarke.

The notable feature in last night's debate in the House of Commons was the acceptance of the Repeal Bill by the House. The Repeal Bill, which would end in National Bankruptcy.

## NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

September 18th, 1893.

The Chief Examiner, Mr. H. H. of Peking, together with his alternate, and the Chinese Examiners, arrived in this city last Sunday, and took up their quarters in the large Buddhist monastery, known as Pe Lo-chu. On Friday the 15th inst., the officials in charge of the examination will all dine with the Prefect, after which they will proceed in a body to the Examination Hall. The examinations will not begin until Sunday next. Although the number of students in attendance is smaller than usual, the city presents quite a lively appearance, and the streets in the neighbourhood of the Examination Hall are crowded with people from morning till night. They have been covered with a roof of bamboo and matting and are erected on both sides, displaying a great variety of curios and other wares brought in free of duty by the students and their friends. The appearance is quite bizarre-like. The T'inghsu Canal which flows through that part of the city, is brimful of water and has several times recently flooded the streets.

Filial piety, as it is well known, is the corner stone of Confucianism, and while the precepts of the filial piety are not always followed, the Chinese law provides very severe punishment for those who are convicted of unfilial conduct. An illustration of this has just occurred in the yamen of the Kiangling hsiang. A Mohammedan mullah some seventy years of age made his way to the yamen gate and began beating the great drum which is placed there, and which is never sounded except in some great emergency requiring the immediate attention of the yamen. The hsiang hurried out to learn what was the matter, while the aged woman made complaint of her second son, that he smoked opium, gambled, and was generally worthless and altogether unfilial. The fellow was at once arrested, given fifteen hundred blows, and put in irons. His feet were shackled, his hands bound to his neck with chain and bar, and he was then put in jail. His mother stood by and consented to it all. He must remain imprisoned until his mother agrees to his release. In the eastern part of the city a member of the literati, lost his reason and made a savage attack with a knife upon his son and daughter, cutting both of them very badly. The neighbours seized and bound him before further injury was done, and at last accounts the children were likely to recover.—N. C. Daily News.

## A NEWSPAPER OF 1838.

The following literary curiosity is an almost exact reproduction of the 50th number of a sheet called the *English Mercury* published in the year 1838. A footnote to the original explains that it was "imprinted at London by Christ. Barker, by Highgate, in the 'prevention of false reports,' as is frequently claimed for, or whether the promoters had an eye to pecuniary gains, history says not. Anyhow as a specimen of early journalism it is interesting; especially this particular number dealing as it does with one of the most thrilling incidents in British history. For the favour of this copy we are indebted to an unknown correspondent in England."

THE ENGLISH MERCURY, No. 50.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

(For the Prevention of false Reports.)

Whitehall, July 23rd, 1838.

Early this morning arrived a Messenger at Sir Francis Walsingham's Office, with Letters from the 22nd from the Lord High Admiral on board the *Ark Royal*, containing the following material Advice:—

On the 20th of this instant Capt. Fleming, who had been ordered to cruise in the *Cherub* of the Channel, for Discovery, brought Advice into Plymouth, that he had discovered the Spanish Armada near the Lizard, making for the Entrance of the Channel with a favourable Gale. Though this Intelligence was not received till near four in the Afternoon, and the Winds at that time blew hard into the Sound, yet by the indefatigable Care and Diligence of the Lord High Admiral, the *Ark Royal*, with five of the largest Frigates, anchored out of the Harbour that very Evening. The next Morning, the greatest Part of her Majesty's Fleet got out to them. They made in all about thirty Sail divided into four Squadrons, commanded by his Lordship in Person, Sir Francis Drake Vice-Admiral, and the Rear-Admirals Hawkins and Forbisher. But about one in the Afternoon, they came in Sight of the Spanish Armada two Leagues to the Westward of the Eddystone, sailing in the Form of a half-Moon, the Points whereof were seven Leagues asunder. By the best Computation that could be made on the spot, it was ascertained that they were not less than 120,000 men, and one hundred and fifty Ships of all Sorts; and several of them called Gallies and Gallies, are of a size never seen before in our Seas, and appear on the Surface of the Water like floating Castles. But the Sailors were so far from being daunted by the Number and Strength of the Enemy, that as soon as they were discovered from the top-mast-head, exclamations of Joy sounded through the whole Fleet. The Lord High Admiral observing this general Acclamation, gave a Council of War had been held, directed the Signal of Battle to be hung out. We attacked the Enemy's Rear with the Advantage of the Winds. The Earl of Cumberland in the *Dolphin* gave the first Fire. My Lord Howard himself was next engaged for about three Hours with Don Alonzo de Leyva in the *St. Yague*, which would certainly have struck it, if she had not been rescued by the *San Juan* of Moncada. In the mean Time, Sir Francis Drake and the two Rear-Admirals, Hawkins and Forbisher, vigorously beset the Enemy's van-guard ships, and were assisted by Vice-Admiral Benbow, which were

forced to retreat much shattered to the main Body of their Fleet, where the Duke de Medina himself commanded. About Sun-set we had the Pleasure of seeing this invincible Armada flung all their Sails to get away from us. The Lord Admiral slackened his fire, in order to expect the Arrival of twenty fresh Frigates, with which he intended to pursue the Enemy, whom we hope by the Grace of God to prevent from landing one Man on English ground. In the Night the *St. Francis Gallion*, of which Don Pedro de Valdez was Captain, fell in with Vice-Admiral Drake, who took her after a stout Resistance. She was disabled from keeping up with the rest of the Fleet, by an Accident, which happened to her, of springing her Fore-mast. She carried fifty Guns and five hundred men, and was the only Ship of the Armada found on board five thousand Gold Ducats, which they shared amongst them after bringing her into Plymouth.

Such Preparations have been long made, by her Majesty's Wisdom and Foresight for Defence of the Kingdom, that (settling aside the common Accidents of War) no great Danger is to be apprehended, though the Spaniards should land in any Part of it; since besides three two Camps at Salisbury and Blackheath, large Bodies of Militia are disposed along the Coast under experienced Commanders, with proper Instructions how to behave in case a Descent cannot be prevented till a greater Force may be drawn together, and several of the principal of her Majesty's Council and the Nobility have raised Troops of Horse at their own Charge, well trained and officered, which are ready to take the Field at an hour's notice. The Queen was pleased to reward them last Week in the Palace at Newmarket, and expressed the highest Satisfaction at their gallant Appearance. In so much, that by God's Blessing there is no doubt but this unjust and daring Enterprise of the Kings of Spain will turn out to his everlasting Shame and Dishonour, as all Ranks of People, without Respect of Religion, seem resolved to defend the sacred Person of their Sovereign, and the Liberties and Liberties of this Country, against all foreign Invaders.

On the 27th of N. S. Nothing is now talked of in these Parts, but the intended Invasion of England. His Highness the Prince of Parma has completed his Preparations, of which the following Account may be depended upon as exact and authentic. The Armie designed for the Expedition is selected out of all the Spanish Troops in the Netherlands, and consists of thirty thousand Foot, and eighteen hundred Horse. At Nieuport are quartered thirty Companies of Italians, ten of Walloons, and eight of Burgundians, commanded by Camp-Master General Camillo de Monte. At Dismyde lie ready eighty Companies of Flemings, sixty of Spaniards, sixty of Germans, and above seven hundred English, and headed by the two Irish Arch-Traitors, the Earls of Westmoreland, and Sir William Stanley. Besides these, four thousand Men out of the old Spanish Brigades are lodged in the Suburbs of Corrick, and nine hundred Riders at Waterne, together with the Marquis de Guast General of the Cavalry. Volunteers of the first Calibre are arrived from different Countries to share in the Honour of this Enterprise, as the Duke de Pastrana, the Marquis de Brissac, (Son to the Arch-Duke Ferdinand), Don Juan de Medina, Don Amadeus, Bastardo de Savoye, besides many others of less note, whom we have not room to enumerate. For the Transportation of these Forces, Vessels of all Sorts are prepared at Dunkirk, Antwerp, and Nieuport, fitted up with all manner of Conveniences; the great Boats for the Cavalry have the masts and rigging taken down, and the masts are fixed to them, for the more easy Shipping or Disembarking of Horse. The Transports for the Foot contain each two Ovens, to bake Bread, in case they should be kept longer at Sea than they are hoped to be. Twenty thousand Casks are provided at Graveling, with Nails and Cordage, which can soon be thrown into the Form of a Bridge. And a great Pile of fascines is selected near Nieuport, designed for the filling up of Ditches, covering of Works, and other Uses of that Nature. The little Hovies, and Burges loaded with Arms, Powder and Provisions are to be conveyed through Canals cut from Bruges and Ghent, to Antwerp, Sluys and Nieuport, and so into the British Channel. The Scheme is said to be thus settled, that as soon as their great Armada arrives in Sight of the Flemish Ports, the Prince of Parma is to get out with his Transports and to force them. After which they are to divide into three Divisions, the River of Thames, against all Immediates, and land as near London as they can. But whilst these Harbours are so closely watched by the United Squadrons of her Majesty and the States, commanded by the Lord Henry Rymon, it is the general Opinion, that his Highness will find it impossible to put to Sea, and we hope the Lord Admiral Howard will prevent the Spanish Navie from being in a Condition to raise the Blockade.

London, July 23rd. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common-Council and Liverymen of this great City waited upon her Majesty at Westminster this afternoon, with Assurances of their hearty and unanimous Resolution, to stand by and support her Majesty at this critical Juncture, with their Lives and Fortunes, when her invaluable Life, the true Protestant Religion, and all the Privileges of free-born Englishmen are threatened by an open Attack from our bigoted and bloodthirsty Adversaries the Spaniards. The Queen received them very graciously, and assured them she did not doubt their zealous Endeavours to serve their Country on the present very important Occasion; that for her Part she relied on God's Providence and the goodness of her Cause, and was resolved to run all Risques with her faithful Subject.

## BITS OF INFORMATION.

A monk made the first champagne. Egypt boasts a 5,000-year-old statue. In Europe 318,000 persons are blind. The largest pyramid is 543 feet high. Some Chinese words have forty meanings. Daughters have been played for 4,000 years. Newspapers are printed in fifty-nine languages. Coal mines were begun in Pennsylvania in 1794. A male adult has half an ounce of sugar in his blood. The first amphitheatre was built in the New Yorkers in 1830. Iron steamships were first built in Great Britain in 1843. Short, thick curly hair is an indication of great natural strength. In the rock of Gibraltar there are seventy miles of tunnels. An adobe of bricks weighs twenty-eight ounces in twenty-four hours. Washington was fifty-seven years old when inaugurated President. A Century contributor tries to prove that profanity is decreasing. Prohibition was first adopted in the United States by Maine in 1851. The first rum mine in the United States was opened in Virginia in 1693. The Chinese have coins of as small value as half-pennies part of a cent. Artificial eyes, it is said, were never mentioned in history until 1150. The great top-hat temple at Eilers, in India, was founded A.D. 100.

There are more houses in Philadelphia than in any city in the United States.

The low physical type of criminals and lunatics has been noted in every country. St. Augustine, Fla., has the first light-house that was built in the United States.

There are more than 1,000,000 Germans in the chief cities of the United States. The Dakota river is the longest unnavigable river in the world—over 1,000 miles. Men are more liable than women to insanity but die sooner after becoming insane.

The coldest place in the United States is the interior of Alaska—80 deg. below zero.

A fire in Constantinople, in 1729, destroyed 12,000 houses, and 7,000 people perished. The rate of pulsation is generally 70 per minute in infants, 70 to 80 in children, and 60 in old age.

The standing army of Hawaii consists of sixty-one men, three of whom are generals. Stockholm has the highest death rate from drink of any city in the world, 60 in 10,000.

During the Franco-German war the Germans lost 263 men from small-pox; the French 23,449. Of the 200,000,000 natives of India but 2,000,000 can speak English, the language of the rulers.

An infant weighing 7 pounds at birth will weigh on the tenth day and 11 on the thirtieth. The Mississippi-Missouri river is 4,194 miles in length the Mississippi 2,800, and the Amazon 3,063.

The average durations of the reigns of English sovereigns has been twenty-three and a half years. The distance from the farthest point of Polar discovery to the Pole is said to be less than 500 miles.

William is the commonest masculine name. Next in popularity comes Thomas and after that James.

The average weight of an American male is 141½ pounds; of an American woman, 124½ pounds. At the siege of Metz the French in the hospital averaged 170 men, nearly 10 per cent of the garrison.

The face on the U.S. silver dollar is the profile of Miss Anna W. Williams, a Philadelphia school teacher. An adult has about 28 pounds of blood, and 10 pounds are sent through veins and arteries at each pulsation.

A whale's throat is so small you could choke him with your fist, and he feeds on the smallest things in the sea. The doors which form the entrance to the houses in Lapland are never more than four and one-half feet high.

The deepest gold mines in Australia are the Magellan, at Stawell, 2,400 feet, and Lancel's, at Sandhurst, 2,460.

The name "milliner" really means "miller." The first hat-factory in England having been a woman from Milan. It was only 110 years after the discovery of America that the first glass-works were established in the colonies.

The greatest average height in any European army is found in the Norwegian—69 inches; the least in the Italian, 65. The average size of the skull of a male to that of a female is as 100 to 88; of body weight as 100 to 84.

Up to 1750 potatoes were always served as a sweet dish, being dressed with cream, sugar, almonds, rosewater and spices. You are here with make a miscalculation for you are here with assured that the latest comet is just 40,000,000 miles from the earth.

The waste made true paper long before man had cottoned to the use of parchment or papyrus. Wasp paper will take ink as well as paper.

The United States leads the world in divorce. In the twenty years preceding 1885, there being 328,716 to 253,312 for all Europe.

Irish monks discovered Iceland A.D. 795, about 135 years before the independent discovery of the island by Norwegians. The Panama Canal will be forty-seven miles long. The longest canal in the United States is the Erie, which is 363 miles in length.

Recent measurements show Mount Tacoma to be the highest mountain in the United States, making it more than 15,000 feet in height. Within and without the walls of Jerusalem there are about 47,000 people, 27,000 of them Jews. The city walls inclose about 250 acres.

There are about 1,000,000 lepers in China, India and Siberia, and the number has been slowly on the increase for the last dozen years. It has been discovered that the workmen employed in the Paris sewers are as long-lived and die at an advanced age as most other people.

In England, France and Germany the ratio of multiple births is 13 twins per 1,000, and 160 triplets and 8 quadruplets per 1,000,000 births. Aristotle fixed the proper age for marriage at thirty-seven for the man and eighteen for the woman. Plato made the age thirty and twenty.

In England, during the 167 years from 1633 to 1790, only one useful invention appeared at an average of three and one-fourth years interval. Recent measurements show Mount Tacoma to be the highest mountain in the United States, making it more than 15,000 feet in height.

Electricity travels at the rate of 288,000 miles a second—more or less; light travels at the rate of 196,000 miles a second—also more or less.

In Peru there are 18,000 Europeans, 50,000 Chinese and 350,000 uncivilized Indians or aborigines. The total population of the country is 500,000.

London contains one-eighth of Great Britain's population; has a larger daily delivery of letters than all Scotland, a birth every four minutes and a death every six.

Oranges were first seen in England in 1200, so far as we can learn from the records, as large Spanish ships in that year bringing a cargo of the fruit to Portsmouth.

The first balloon ascension in the United States was made by Messrs. Rittenhouse and Hopkins, of Philadelphia, some time in the year 1783, about 150 years ago.

Greek and Roman doctors always opened outward and when a man was passing out of a house he knocked on the door so as not to open it in the face of a passer-by.

There is a Sumner county, Wis., a tree that measures thirty feet in diameter, and didn't go to the World's Fair because there was no saw handy long enough to cut it down.

A distinct race of Hebrews, called the "White Jews," dwell in Cochin, South-west India. They comprise about 200 persons. They have dwelt there for hundreds of years, and have fair skin and light hair.

The wall of Severn, separating England from Scotland, was thirty-six miles long and guarded by twenty-one forts. It was 30 feet high and 24 feet thick, and to the north was protected by a moat 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

WAS IT A GHOST THEY SAW? Mrs. H. E. JENNINGS lives at No. 311, Main Street, Bridgeport, and Miss Minnie Parrott boards with her. The house is an old one, but in good order. One night early in December (1891) the two women looked all the doors and went to the theatre, leaving not a soul in the house. They left the gas burning, however, in the front parlor. At about half-past eleven they returned, and entered the house, laughing and talking. But as they went into the parlor the merry humors died out of them in a second. Light in the middle of the room stood a dark man of

gentle stature. The upper part of his face was concealed by a mask, his eyes gleaming through the cypholes in it. His shirt-sleeves were rolled up, and in one hand he carried a long, old-fashioned pistol. The women fled screaming from the room, and when Mr. Jennings came in five minutes later he found no one in the parlor and all the doors and windows securely locked. What was it the women saw?

"During a recent period of ill health," writes an American friend, "I had slept badly for several successive nights. On the fourth of these nights about two o'clock I was suddenly aroused from a dose of sleep, and I felt the cooling of my feet, and at the foot of the bed stood the image of a man, who just as he looked five years before, as he was leaving home to go on a journey, on which journey she was killed in a railway disaster. I screamed and fainted. I was foolish enough to tell of it, and the local old women gossip said it was a summons and I would never see most of the old, and my old perfect health, now, I believe that vision came of my weak nerves, for I've never seen it since, and it's more than three years ago now."

No doubt it was the nerves. Why, there's no end to the tricks the nerves will play off on you when your system is out of condition. In March, 1880, it was, that Mrs. Jane Foster, of Darmouth Road, Epsom, Surrey, wrote as follows: "I was able to walk across the room, and by the end of the week I went downstairs. Now I am as well as ever. I can eat and digest my food, and all my nervousness has left me."

The malady Mrs. Foster suffered from was indigestion and dyspepsia and nervous prostration. The original cause was grief and shock at the violent death of her husband by accident, and the system rallied only when the Stomach given new vigour to the digestion and thus fed and toned the nerves.

Whatever may be your opinion of the Bridgeport ghost, it remains true that most uneasy visions and sounds mean nothing more or less than a set of nerves all upset by indigestion and dyspepsia. Ghosts come from the inside of the person who sees them, and when Mother Belge's Stomach does its work the system is content with what is natural and wholesome.—Adel.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. 19th September, 1893.—At 4 p.m.

ne from the inside of the person who sees them,  
when Mother Selge's Syrup does its work the  
senses and ears entertain only what is natural and  
solosomo.—[Addit.

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**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER.**

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## The Share Market.

## LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—100 per cent.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on 3/10

paid up—60 per cent. dis. buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders

shares, \$150 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan &amp; the Straits, Ltd.—

50 cents, buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan &amp; the Straits, Ltd.—

Founders' shares, 300, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent.

premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 1/2 per cent.

premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent.

premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$82 per

share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$49 per

share, ex div. sellers.

North China Insurance—115 per share,

buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$112 per

share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$60, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—150

per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$195 per

share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share,

sales and buyers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—

\$26 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$25

per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—

50 per cent. discount, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$41 per share,

sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—\$30 per share,

buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70

per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Geo. Fenwick &amp; Co., Limited—\$15 per share,

buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$31 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures

—\$501.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company,

Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$41 per

share, buyers.

Punjab Mining Co.—\$51 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$5

per share, sellers.

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—

50 cents, per share, sales and buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin

—\$50 per share, sales and buyers.

The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—

\$57 1/2 per share, sales and buyers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150

per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$33

sellers.

A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Limited—\$101 per share,

sellers.

Dakin, Cruickshank &amp; Co., Limited—\$1

per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5

per share, buyers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—

\$7 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—

\$4 per share, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20

per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown &amp; Co., Limited—\$10 per share,

sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company—\$38 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Manufacturing Company,

Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$110 per share,

buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$67 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—

165 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—

\$3 per share, sales and buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$1, sales and

buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—

\$5 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—

\$3 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,

Limited—\$67 1/2 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank, T. T. ....2/5 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand .....2/5 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....2/6

Credits at 4 months' sight .....2/6 1/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months'

sight .....2/6 1/2

On Paris—

Bank Bills, on demand .....3/10

Credits, at 4 months' sight .....3/18

On India—

T. T. ....194 1/2

On Demand .....194 1/2

On Shanghai—

Bank, T. T. ....7 1/2

Private, 30 days' sight .....7 1/4

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. W. G. Allen.

Col. Baron von Kott.

Mr. L. B. Allen.

Mr. and Mrs. Meritt.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess.

Mr. F. East.

Mr. E. Fisher.

Mr. S. Forsyth.

Mr. Thos. Howard.

Capt. and Mrs. Hupb.

Mr. Andrew Johnston.

Mr. V. Kolof.

Col. Baron von Kott.

Mr. and Mrs. Meritt.

Mr. T. Mitchell.

Mr. F. W. Phillips.

Mr. C. A. Field.

Mr. M. S. Fisher.

Mr. F. E. Shean.

Mr. L. Slogden.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Adamson.

Mr. W. H. R. Losley.

Mr. A. Cunningham.

Mr. F. Deacon.

Mr. F. East.

Mr. E. Fisher.

Mr. S. Forsyth.

Mr. Thos. Howard.

Capt. and Mrs. Hupb.

Mr. Andrew Johnston.

Mr. V. Kolof.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Malwa*

with the outward English mail, left Singapore

on the 19th instant at 5 a.m., and may be

expected here on the 24th.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*

with the outward English mail, left Singapore

on the 19th instant at 11.30 a.m., and may be

expected here on the 24th.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with

mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port,

Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 18th instant.

The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer

*Tacoma*, from Tacoma, left Yokohama on the

15th instant for Moji and Hongkong.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wang-**yang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 16th

instant, and is expected here on the 22nd.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer

*Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 19th

instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and

Shanghai, and may be expected here on the 19th

proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Bellona* left Singapore

on the 15th instant, and may be expected here

on the 21st.

The 'S' line steamer *Despatcher* left

Singapore on the 15th instant, and may be

expected here on the 21st.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer

*Giulia*, from Genoa, left Bombay on the 14th

instant, and may be expected here on the 22d

proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Java* left

London for this port on the 20th ultimo.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

ENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,481, A. Webster,

19th Sept.—Moji 14th Sept., Coals.—Gibb,

Livingston &amp; Co.

KWINANG, British steamer, 1,063, A. W.

Outerbridge, 20th Sept.—Canton 20th Sept.,

General.—Butterfield &amp; Swire.

SAOHALIN, French steamer, 2,053, La Gall,

20th Sept.—Marseilles 20th August, Alex-

andria 15th, P. et S. 26th, Suez 27th,

Aden 31st, Colombo 7th Sept., Singapore

13th, and Saigon 15th, Mails and General.

—Messageries Maritimes.

GHAESE, British steamer, 2,754, Scotland, 20th

Sept.—Moji 14th Sept., Coals.—Doddwell,

Capill &amp; Co.

FOOKSI, British steamer, 991, Spencer Wilde,

20th Sept.—Canton 20th Sept., General.—

Jardine, Matheson &amp; Co.

PRIVANO, German steamer, 953, R. Kohler,

20th Sept.—Wuhu, and Chinkiang 10th

Sept., General.—Slesmen &amp; Co.

ELZE, German steamer, 100, T. Laumers, 20th

Sept.—Kian Chow Bay 4th Sept., Ballast.

—Melchers &amp; Co.

HANG, French steamer, 730, E. Montella, 20th

Sept.—Haliphong 18th Sept., General.—A.

R. Marty.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Fooksiang*, British steamer, for Saigon.*Ly-ee-moon*, German steamer, for Shanghai.*Pollux*, German steamer, for Penang.*Fidella*, German steamer, for Bangkok.*Namoa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.*Zafra*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.*Kong Beng*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

September 19, *Choyang*, British steamer, for

Canton.

September 20, *Mathilda*, German steamer, for

Touzon.

September 20, *Alvina*, German str., for Haiphong.September 20, *Natal*, French str., for Saigon.September 20, *Pollux*, German str., for Penang.September 20, *Ly-ee-moon*, German steamer, for

Shanghai.

September 20, *Taitang*, British steamer, for

Swatow, &amp;c.

September 20, *Kong Beng*, British steamer, for

Swatow, &amp;c.

September 20, *Namoa*, British steamer, for

Swatow, &amp;c.

September 20, *Fooksiang*, British steamer, for

Saigon.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Saghalin*, from Marseilles for Hongkong.

—Mr. W. A. Walker, from Singapore; Messrs.

P. N. de Souza, J. Dixon, D. N. Slattery, H. H. H.

Pamall, and 1 Chinese. From Saigon.

—Mrs. Bloom and infant, Mr. Kanaka, and 10

Chinese. From Marseilles for Shanghai.

—Messrs. Knight Ockerton and J. de Haldhausen.

For Kobe.—Mr. F. Kono, from Calcutta for

Yokohama.—Mr. and Mrs. Macdonell, infant

and smah. From Singapore.—Mrs. Oshiroh.

—Mrs. Ohtoghee, Messrs. Shibuya, Haysagi and

Kasumoto. From Saigon.—Messrs. Esmeland

and Aste.

Per *Hanoi*, from Haiphong.—Mr. M. Sessler

(Vice-Resident), Mr. R. P. Ruel, and 10 Chinese.

Per *Benlawers*, from Moji.—1 Chinese.Per *Peking*, from Wuhu, &c.—7 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Natal*, from Hongkong for Saigon.—Mr.

J. Le Meur, and 10 Chinese. For Singapore.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kelly and 3 children, Mrs.

Laura Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Man

Choo, and 7 Chinese. For Colombo.—Mr.

Geo. Hunter, and 8 Chinese. For Aden.

—Mr. B. Velge. For Marseilles.—Miss Masson,

Messrs. Penle, S. Debrabant, T. Howard,

and de St. Mathurin. From Shanghai for

Singapore.—Mr. Laury, for Marseilles.

—Messrs. Malby, P. Harcourt Huggert, Moulton

and 2 infants. From Yokohama for Singapore.

—Miss Jennie, Miss Ogden, and Mr. Elman.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawkins, Miss

Yoshiko Horiya, Messrs. Thimoda, Suzuki, and

G. Serres.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Glasse* reports that

she left Moji on the 14th instant at 3.30 p.m.

Had fine weather throughout.

The French steamship *Hanoi* reports that she

left Haiphong on the 18th instant. In the Gulf

of Tonkin had fresh breeze from north-east.

In the Helian Straits had moderate north-east

winds. In the China Sea had calm and moder-

ate north-east winds with smooth sea.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Amoy, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and

San Francisco.—Per *City of New York* to-

morrow, the 21st instant, at 12.30 p.m.

For Sourabaya.—Per *Shantung* to-morrow,

the 21st instant, at 5 p.m.

For Bangkok.—Per *Taitow* on Friday, the

22nd instant, at 9.30 a.m.

For Singapore.—Per *Daphne* on Friday, the

22nd instant, at 11.30 a.m.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwan.—Per

*Thalys* on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 11.30

p.m.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Catherine*

on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 11.30

a.m.

For Tientsin.—Per *K*